SEPTEMBER, 1787. THE NUMB. 2989.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1787.

PHILIP BOEHM,

At his Store in Second-ſtreet, nine doors below Race-ſtreet, has for Sale the following GOODS, at the moſt reaſonable *prices*, for CASH or SHORT CREDIT, viz.

JAMAICA Spirits,
Weſt-India and Philadelphia Rum,
Liſbon,
Mountain,
Teneriffe, } WINES,
Fyal
Gin by the Caſe,
Tea, Coffee, Pepper and Sugar,
Lamp Oil and Mackarel.

N. B. He hopes that his former Cuſtomers will favour him with their continuance. † etf

A YOUNG WOMAN,
With a Good BREAST *of* MILK,

HAVING lately buried her firſt child, is deſirous of taking in one. Any perſon, by applying at the printing office, or at the houſe of Stephen Blunt, ſhoemaker, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, will receive information.

Newtown, Auguſt 28, 1787.

WAS taken up and committed to this gaol a certain man, who names himſelf JOHN PORTER, about 5 feet 7 inches high, dark hair, down look, brought with him one white cloth coat, metal buttons, three jackets of cloth and linen, one pair of corduroy breeches, three ſhirts, one check, the others linen. Likewiſe, a MULATTO BOY about 12 or 13 years of age, the clothes not worth mentioning. Their maſters, if any they have, are deſired to come within three weeks from this date, and pay their fees, otherwiſe they will be ſold for the ſame, by ¶ JOSIAS FERGUSON, Gaoler.

N. B. Both ſuppoſed to be ſervants.

Montgomery county, Auguſt 30, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 15th of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, in Abington townſhip, a valuable lot of land, containing ten acres or thereabouts, with valuable improvements on the ſame, bounded by lands of Elizabeth Baxter, Suſanna Auſtin, and the York road, late the eſtate of Lewis Grant, deceaſed, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 25th day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the premiſes, a certain tract or parcel of land, ſituate in Brunſwick townſhip, and Berks county; bounded by lands of Aaron Bowan and vacant lands, containing 304 acres and the uſual allowance of ſix per cent. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Jacob Buſhey, and to be ſold by

† PETER FILBERT, Sheriff.

Reading, Auguſt 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 25th day of September next, at the premiſes, at three o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land, ſituate in Brunſwick townſhip, and county of Berks; bounded by lands of John Schwetz, Adam Schaffer and John Zanes, containing 400 acres, be the ſame more or leſs. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Nicholas Kehn, and to be ſold by

§ PETER FILBERT, Sheriff.

Reading, Auguſt 27, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by public vendue, on Friday, the 28th day of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract of land, ſituate in Union townſhip, and Berks county; bounded by lands now or late of Nathan Taylor, Morgan Lewis and others, containing 194 acres and the uſual allowance for roads, &c. be the ſame more or leſs. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Evan Evans, and to be ſold by PETER FILBERT, Sheriff.

Reading Auguſt 27, 1787. §

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN SWITZER, deceaſed, late of Coventry townſhip, Cheſter county, by bond, note or book debt, are requeſted to diſcharge the ſame by the 27th of October next, without further notice; and all thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them in by the time abovementioned, in order for ſettlement, otherwiſe they will be void.

Sept. 1, 1787. ‡ JACOB ECKER, and JOHN SWITZER, } Executors.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Bern townſhip, and Berks county, about the middle of July laſt, a black MARE, about fourteen and an half hands high, has neither brand nor ear mark, is about five or 6 years old, had a bell on when ſhe came to the premiſes. The owner is hereby requeſted to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold for the ſame, in five weeks from the date hereof. † PHILIP FUCKS.

Bern townſhip, Auguſt 27, 1787.

LIVERY-STABLE.

THE ſubſcriber hereby informs his Friends and the Public, that he continues to keep a LIVERY STABLE on the north ſide of Cliſton's alley, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, and Front and Second-ſtreets, oppoſite Mr. Thomas Bartow's, where horſes are taken in at livery at moderate rates. He alſo propoſes for the convenience of travellers and others to take in horſes by the week, day or night, and thoſe who may pleaſe to employ him, may depend upon the ſtricteſt attention and care.

He has alſo provided himſelf with a Light Waggon or Family Stage, to be drawn by two horſes, to be hired out upon moderate rates, either by the week, day or half-day, with a careful driver to attend the ſame.

The greateſt punctuality and attention will be paid to the above buſineſs, by the public's humble ſervant,

GEORGE HYTEL.

Philadelphia Auguſt 6, 1787. § 10s. c t f.

To the NONJURORS *in the County of* MONTGOMERY.

Friends and Fellow Countrymen,

PERMIT a friend to equal liberty to addreſs you on a ſubject the moſt intereſting to your welfare and the future happineſs of Pennſylvania, as it is once more in your power to exerciſe the invaluable rights of freemen, by ſubſcribing to the mode of allegiance preſcribed by a late ſupplement to the Teſt Law, which I have thought a duty to have publiſhed herewith for your information; you will there find every ſcruple of the moſt tender conſcience fully obviated, and the ſame calculated to make you happy, in giving that right you have ſo long been deprived of, and reſtoring to the arms of your country ſo valuable and reſpectable a claſs of citizens, whoſe aſſiſtance and ſervices will add wiſdom to our councils and ſtability to our government.

A FRIEND TO EQUAL LIBERTY.

Montgomery county, September 6.

An ACT *to alter the Teſt of Allegiance to this Commonwealth, required by an act paſſed the fourth day of* March, *one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſix, entituled,* "An Act for ſecuring to this commonwealth the fidelity and allegiance of the inhabitants thereof, and for admitting certain perſons to the rights of citizenſhip."

WHEREAS in and by an act of the General Aſſembly of this commonwealth, paſſed the fourth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſix, entituled, "An Act for ſecuring to this commonwealth the fidelity and allegiance of the inhabitants thereof, and for admitting certain perſons to the rights of citizenſhip," it was enacted, that each and every of the male white inhabitants of this commonwealth, who by reaſon of having omitted or neglected to take and ſubſcribe all or any of the oaths or affirmations of allegiance and fidelity to this commonwealth, as required by the ſeveral laws thereof, or any of them, was or has been debarred of any of the rights of citizenſhip, ſhould, immediately after his taking and ſubſcribing before any Juſtice of the Peace of the ward, townſhip or diſtrict, wherein he reſides (or in caſe there were no Juſtice of Peace within ſuch ward, townſhip or diſtrict, then, and in that caſe only, before the neareſt Juſtice of the Peace to where ſuch perſon reſides) the oath or affirmation of allegiance and abjuration in the ſaid act ſpecified, be, and he was by the ſaid act declared to be a free citizen of this commonwealth, and entitled to all and every the rights and privileges thereof, any law of this commonwealth to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And whereas the oath or affirmation by the ſaid recited act of Aſſembly preſcribed to be taken and ſubſcribed by the perſons therein deſcribed, contains, beſides the promiſe of fidelity and allegiance to this commonwealth, a renounciation and refuſal of all allegiance to the King of Great-Britain, his heirs and ſucceſſors, and a retroſpective clauſe of uncertain and indefinite meaning.

And whereas divers perſons, coming within the deſcription of perſons intended to be relieved by that act, have repreſented to this Houſe their ſcruples of taking an oath or affirmation, the meaning whereof is not plain and certain upon the face of it, and the government of this commonwealth is now ſo well eſtabliſhed in the minds of the people at large, as to render all fears of diſaffection thereto groundleſs, and the abjuration of the King of Great-Britain is wholly uſeleſs, as all allegiance from the inhabitants of theſe United States has been formally and explicitly renounced by the ſaid King, and no political connection whatever exiſts between the ſaid King and the inhabitants of this ſtate.

And whereas many uſeful citizens are diſqualified from ſerving this commonwealth in ſeveral ſtations, by reaſon of their ſcruples againſt taking the ſaid oath or affirmation, whereby the public is deprived of their aſſiſtance in the various offices of burthen, as well as of truſt and profit, which are neceſſary to be executed for the ſupport of government; and it is highly impolitic to deprive the community of their aſſiſtance by adhering to a form, the original cauſe whereof has ceaſed to operate.

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the repreſentatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That from and after the paſſing of this act the following oath or affirmation be ſubſtituted in the place of the oath or affirmation in the ſaid recited act ſpecified, viz.

I, A. B. do ſwear (or ſolemnly, ſincerely aud truly declare and affirm) that I will be faithful, and bear true allegiance to the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, as a free and independent ſtate; and that I will not at any time wilfully and knowingly do any act, matter or thing, which will be prejudicial or injurious to the freedom or independence thereof.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all and every perſons and perſon within the deſcription in the ſaid recited act contained, who have not taken and ſubſcribed the oath or affirmation therein ſpecified, and who ſhall at any time hereafter take and ſubſcribe the oath or affirmation herein above ſpecified, in the manner that the ſaid firſt mentioned oath or affirmation is directed to be taken and ſubſcribed by the ſaid act, be, and they and he are hereby declared to be free citizens and citizen of this commonwealth, and entitled to all and every the rights and privileges which any citizen by the conſtitution and laws of this ſtate is entitled unto, any former law or rule of this commonwealth to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the Juſtices of the Peace who ſhall adminiſter the oath or affirmation hereby preſcribed, ſhall grant certificates in the ſame form, and keep regiſters, and tranſmit the ſame to the Recorder of Deeds, of the proper county, and he ſhall record the ſame, in the ſame manner and for the ſame fees as by the ſaid recited act is directed.

Signed by order of the Houſe,

THOMAS MIFFLIN, Speaker.

Enacted into a law at Philadelphia, *on* Thurſday, *the twenty-ninth day of* March, *in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty ſeven.*

PETER ZACHARY LLOYD, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

An ESSAY on the Means of promoting Federal Sentiments in the United States, by a Foreign Spectator.

(Continued from our laſt.)

IT muſt not be concealed, that many perſons make religion too grave and auſtere: the unreaſonable pernicious doctrine, that innocent amuſements are inconſiſtent with Chriſtianity, withdraws numbers of youths from the paths of virtue; creates ſurly and ſelfiſh diſpoſitions; it favors avarice in a degree very amazing; becauſe when life is engroſſed by the purſuits of gain, and the gratifications permitted to center within ones ſelf, the heart grows more narrow, and devoted to intereſt. Levity and diſſipation are out of queſtion---But ſhall any man dare to repreſent God as a gloomy tyrant! is not his *kingdom peace and joy?* are not the *ways of heavenly wiſdom pleaſant?* How can a Chriſtian condemn muſic, when the felicity of heaven is in part repreſented by it? Does not the wiſe king ſay, that *there is a time to laugh, and to dance*---That inferior dancing, which only promotes exerciſe and gaiety, is yet preferable to vulgar amuſements---but there is a kind of dancing, that requires dignity and delicacy; in which the brocade ſhoe and diamond buckle, the livelieſt activity, and the moſt elegant form are not ſufficient; when the ſoul is ſeen in the beaming eye, the animated feature and glowing tint; and the whole frame vibrates to all the varying movements of a fine ſenſibility, like a harpſicord under the hand of a maſter. After ſuch a dance a woman feels herſelf a more affectionate wife and daughter; and a young patriot is well diſpoſed for a grand national debate, or to meet his country's foe ſword in hand. I know this will appear nonſenſe to ſome grave ſenſible people; but I appeal to competent judges. Without diſputing about particulars, rational, innocent, ingenious, ſocial amuſements are of great conſequence to manners and national felicity.

A diſpoſition to view every thing on the right ſide, is better than 10 000 pounds a year, ſays Hume; it is worth millions to a republican people, eſpecially in ſome ſituations.

An aſſembly room in every townſhip, under the direction of the moſt poliſhed of both ſexes, would excellently promote civilization. Senſible preachers will no doubt ſometimes chooſe the generous texts of Solomon, i. e. "Better is an handful with quietneſs, than both the hands full with travail and vexation of ſpirit: There is nothing better for a man, than to let his ſoul enjoy good in his labor. For God giveth to a man who is good in his ſight, wiſdom, knowledge and joy, but to the ſinner he giveth travail, to gather and to heap up." (*a*)

Laws have a near connexion with manners, and thereby a great influence on government, independent of their direct ſupport of it. Want or bad execution of important laws renders people licentious, and by a longer continuance impatient of all rule and order. Needleſs ſeverity is inconſiſtent with a free, generous government; but injudicious mildneſs is far more dangerous, where the people have an overdriven ſenſe of liberty. Inſtability of laws creates a diffidence in the wiſdom or integrity of government; and prevents or deſtroys habits, which on the generality of men have a greater effect than clear ſenſe, and ſometimes preſſing intereſt. Multiplicity of laws is alſo the work of a weak legiſlature, as a bungling architect encumbers a building with materials that weaken and diſfigure it. It is a great art to make *preventing laws*, i. e. ſuch as cut off at the root thoſe evils, which, if ſuffered to grow, produce an hundred laws, numberleſs lawſuits, many puniſhments, and endleſs trouble. Laws ought by all means to enforce thoſe political virtues, which are the pillars of the conſtitution----Theſe are in America, *integrity, benevolence, ſincerity, and a degree of generoſity:* If the United States will not do reciprocal juſtice; and warmly promote the common weal; all is loſt---If they cannot generouſly deſpiſe occaſional temptations of a ſeparate intereſt; if they cannot confide in each other; and to a certain degree have an implicit faith in a federal government----the union will at leaſt be jarring, difficult, liable to danger, and far leſs happy. The laws ſhould therefore be pointed with peculiar care againſt every kind of diſhoneſty and fraud; againſt licentiouſneſs in general, but eſpecially that kind which breaks out into acts of cowardly deception, and mean ſelfiſhneſs. I ſhall only mention a few things by way of example. A very defective police in very eſſential matters is a great nuiſance. In ſome places a bridge remains for years in a dangerous condition, and ſeveral perſons nearly eſcape with their lives. What idea muſt this give a reflecting perſon of the government; has it not the ſenſe or power to redreſs the grievance? What effect will it have on public manners, when a few pounds are begrudged, not for conveniency, but ſafety? When women with children in their arms travel on horſeback, and often in the dark, over ſuch a place! Can thoſe men be concerned for the happineſs or the *exiſtence of the United States, who expoſe their ſweethearts, mothers, wives and babies*--- No cuſtom can to a feeling mind reconcile ſuch barbarous neglect. Purity of manners is very neceſſary in republics; but a want of it in America would be a ſymptom of greater corruption; becauſe exceeding few women are by a cruel indulgence tempted to ſell their virtue, or at leaſt receive the inſidious friendſhip of a ſeducer---that debaſing inequality is not known, which may induce a vain and leſs virtuous girl rather to be the miſtreſs of a nobleman, than a laborer's wife---marriages are not impeded or forced by poverty or the neceſſiy of living in a certain ſtile: this neither ſeparates true lovers, nor urges the *titled wretch* to give his daughter's hand without her heart. In this ſtate of ſociety, illicit amours evidence in moſt caſes a greater relaxation of moral principles; a degree of vanity, luxury, avarice, licentiouſneſs, inſincerity, very baneful to federal ſtates. It is an execrable ſpecies of falſe honor, and happily as yet little known in America, that permits a gentleman, who ſcorns to be a villain in other things, to ſteal from his beſt friend the heart of his wife. Yet, where ſo many women wed only to wealth and title; where ſo many huſbands think a wife's fondneſs even troubleſome, and are glad of a ciciſbio; where loyalty, pride of rank, and a military force ſupport the government; this corruption is leſs dangerous---But in America the marriage vow ſhould be ſacred, and its violation an attrocious crime. Seduction of young women muſt alſo be very criminal; and ſhould in moſt caſes be marked with peculiar infamy, and ſevere puniſhment.

Ye generous maids revenge your ſex's wrong;
Let not the mean deſtroyer e'er approach
Your ſacred charms-------

America protect thy lovely daughters! Spurn from thy councils, from the bands of thy brave warriors, the *perfidious deceiver*, who, by laboured ſighs, ſacred oaths, and a thouſand ſolemn vows, wins *female tenderneſs, and truſting innocence---the baſe voluptuary or deſpicable coxcomb*, who, to gratify vanity or animal appetite, deſtroys the happineſs of a whole family, regardleſs of *a father's grief, a mother's never ceaſing anguiſh---the infamous coward*, who exults in the inſidious conqueſt of *female weakneſs*, the ſpoil of

(*a*) *Eccleſiaſtes* 4. 6. *ditto* 2. 24, 26.

innocency, the ruin of beauty---*the barbarian, who brings to an untimely grave the lovely maid that would die for him, or, what is worse, to a disgrace, that all the tears of repentance, all the blood of a broken heart, cannot wash away.*

(To be Continued.)

HARTFORD.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Decius Wadsworth to Colonel Jeremiah Wadsworth, containing a further account of Mr. James Cowle's wheat.

Farmington, August 15, 1787.

SIR,

I HAVE the satisfaction to inform you, that Mr. Cowle's wheat continued free from any material injury by the fly, until the harvest; though considerably affected by a blast which prevailed in the neighbourhood, but which on no account appears owing to the fly; yet the straw was very luxuriant, three hundred sheaves were reaped off an acre. The difference between the wheat which had but an imperfect trial of the preparation, and the other, is very striking, and serves more than any other fact to convince us of the efficacy of the elder. Mr. Cowles informed me that he reaped but four sheaves where the peck of seed, mentioned in my former letter, was sown.

If this peck of seed was of the same quality, and differed in no respect but in the mode of preparing it, from the rest, as Mr. Cowles stated; and unless by some unlucky circumstance Mr. Cowles was deceived in that particular, it undoubtedly was (for his veracity is unquestionable) the efficacy of the elder is established, and we may congratulate the farmers, that so easy a method is discovered, of relieving them from the prospect of want with which they were threatened. D. WADSWORTH.

Col. J. Wadsworth.

WORCESTER, August 30.

Besides the accounts published in this magazine, of the effects of the late tremendous whirlwinds, we have received several others, which, except the following, for want of room, must be omitted until next week.

'The remarkable storm on Wednesday, the 15th instant, among other instances, had considerable effect in several parts of the town of Oakham, by several veins, in the manner of a whirlwind, tearing up and throwing down trees, fences and corn, damaging buildings, &c. The house of James Hasset, in the southerly part of this town, was wholly uncapped, and the body much shattered. Mr. Hasset himself, his wife and two children, were all considerably bruised and wounded by the hurling of timber, &c. but their lives remarkably spared, and they are in a hopeful way of recovery; his barn, about 30 or 40 feet, though nearly full of hay and grain, was wholly shivered to pieces, not one stick standing, also his corn house in the same manner; one large iron bar about six feet, and two other bars of iron about four feet in length, were carried ten rods: boards, shingles, timber, &c. scattered in pieces of all sizes for near two miles easterly. 'Is not a tribute of praise, for continual preserving mercy, due to Him, who has not only his way in the great deep, but also in the mighty wind?'

NEW-YORK, September 5.

Extract of a letter from Rutland, Massachusetts, August 27.

'As no particular account of the ravages of the late violent tornado has yet appeared, it may not be unpleasing to communicate to those who cannot see the awful vestages of its ruins, and who would wish to sympathise with the unfortunate, the distress which it occasioned a Captain Bent of this town. This narrow column of air, not more, perhaps, than the 5th of a mile in width, came in a south westerly direction, through a lot of deep rooted white-oak trees, and cleared a wide passage for itself, twisting the sturdiest of the trees from their roots, and scattering them in every direction. From thence it passed through a field of corn, back of his house, and destroyed nearly half of it. Seemingly collecting new fury, it continued its course down the hill side, just struck a corner of his house, and played its terrible artillery upon the barn and orchard. The barn, filled with hay, was lifted into the air, several large heavy timbers thrown a considerable distance, and four or five tons of hay lost; a blacksmith's shop and part of a shed carried off entirely; near 200 flourishing apple trees, with the greater part of the walls and fences round the house, levelled to the ground; a wide heap of rubbish now appears, where once were the smiling fruits of chearful industry, and the dear earned labours of long and tedious years.'

NEW-LONDON, August 24.

Arrived the 17th instant, sloop Polly, Christopher Prince, from Savannah, (Georgia) in 14 days. Captain Prince spoke a sloop from the Musquito Shore, with upwards of 40 persons on board, bound to Georgia. The Musquito Shore being given up by the British to the Spaniards, has occasioned a precipitate evacuation. They being in want of water, Capt. Prince supplied them.

BOSTON, August 31.

Some of the insurgents express a displeasure at the election of the Supreme Executive Magistrates; others a pleasure. Though this proves want of union and consistency among them, it proves also want of affection to a vigorous administration. The whole taken together teaches us that little good is to be expected from weakness rather than firmness---from the suspension rather than the execution of justice; that would our rulers be the terror of their enemies, the comfort of their friends, the support of government, an honor to their office, as the due unto their people, and return to private life with dignity, they must promote the public welfare, though they offend their constituents and lose their suffrages.

Sept. 1. We have the pleasure of informing the public, that on Wednesday last arrived in this town Colonel Lyman, commanding officer of the troops raised for the support of government, and the protection of the peaceable and well affected inhabitants in the western counties. The intelligence by this gentleman is extremely agreeable.---Almost all the persons who have been in open opposition to the laws have taken the oath of allegiance, and returned to the bosom of their country, in consequence of the late generous offer of pardon and indemnity. We are further assured, that a degree of good humour and tranquility subsists in those parts so lately the scene of outrage and dissention, beyond what was generally expected---The insurgents almost universally discovering a strong disposition to enjoy the blessings of the free and happy government by which they are protected. There have been, indeed, a few who have not yet shewn open marks of contrition, which those of better characters have been free to acknowledge---but these are of less consequence, and are every day becoming more attentive to their private concerns, and less discontented and uneasy from their political situation. The harvest has been remarkably favourable, and every circumstance seems to announce the immediate restoration and establishment of peace and good government.

Sept. 3. In addition to the many accounts which have been published in the papers of different hurricanes which happened on the 15th inst. we have the following: That in the afternoon of that day, a hurricane was perceived to advance towards a house in Dunbarton, state of Newhampshire; on discovering its approach, the owner of the house ran in and entreated all to go down into the cellar while it passed. The house was entirely new, and had no glass to the windows. The owner, in attempting to put a board up at a window which was in the room where the family were a few moments before, was taken with the board by the hurricane from that window, and driven across the room, out at another, but without materially injuring him. The house was very considerably damaged, as was likewise a barn, which was also new, and stood in the range of the hurricane. From Dunbarton, it proceeded to New Concord, on Merrimack river, in the same state, destroying in that town several houses, barns, fields of corn, &c. and orchards, and more or less damaging a number of others. From hence the hurricane entered on the river, taking along with it a cyder mill house, which stood at some distance from the shore, and completely set it adrift on the water. A ferry boat passing at the same time was taken up and carried a considerable distance, and dropped again on the river. The agitation on the water was surprisingly great. The hurricane is supposed to have passed off in the river, as no traces could be discovered of it afterwards.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, September 5, 1787. P. M.

THE House met, and having appointed a committee to inform the Executive Council that they were ready to receive any communications,

Adjourned till to-morrow morning at half past nine o'clock.

THURSDAY, September 6, 1787. A. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

A petition was presented from 230 inhabitants of York county, stating certain grievances in the present mode of collecting debts by legal process, and praying the revival of an act passed in 1778, which empowered the county courts to appoint appraisers of goods taken in execution, at whose appraisement the creditor was obliged to receive them. The petition likewise prayed that the constables might be made elective by qualified freeholders of the respective townships, and empowered to serve process at the rates which they now receive, as well as the sheriff's officers.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition was presented from the ministers of the Scotch Presbyterian church in Philadelphia, praying that the act which is intended to discharge and annul the declaration of trust to that congregation, so far as it presumes them to be subject to any foreign jurisdiction, might be suspended until the determination of the proceedings at law, now depending in the supreme court.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from the associated congregation of Pequea and Brandywine, of a similar import, was presented, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

The committee appointed yesterday to wait on the Executive Council informed the house that they had discharged that duty; and that the Council would in a short time transmit an address to the House.

The bill for incorporating the German reformed congregation in Oxford township, Philadelphia county, was taken up for a third reading, part of it debated by paragraphs, but afterwards upon motion postponed.

A MESSAGE *from the* VICE-PRESIDENT *and the* SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL *to the* GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Secretary will lay before you a letter from the Secretary for foreign affairs, of the 3d of July, inclosing extracts of sundry letters transmitted by the Honorrble Mr. Adams---two letters from Charles Thomson, Esquire, of the 2d and 21st of July, inclosing some returns of the state of representation in Congress---an ordinance of Congress respecting public accounts which remain unliquidated, and a copy of the treaty of peace with the Emperor of Morocco---a report of the board of treasury of the United States----sundry resolutions of Congress; one of them recommending the repeal of all legislative acts, repugnant to the treaty of peace with Great-Britain; one other relating to pensions due to officers in the late army; and a third, allowing further time for exhibiting claims against the United States----a transcript of the record of the conviction of Thomas Dyer, a justice of the peace in Bucks county, for an assault and battery upon Joseph Thomas, of the said county---a memorial from divers claimants of land, in the county of Luzerne---and a petition from Anne Downey.

In a message from this board to your Honorable House in November last, we recommended the sale of the reserved tract opposite to Pittsburgh--a bill for this purpose has been published for consideration, and ordered to be engrossed. We are of opinion it will be of advantage to the state, if this bill is enacted into a law during this session. CHA. BIDDLE, Vice-President.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Philadelphia, September 6, 1787.

Referred to Messrs. Wynkoop, Whitehill and Finley.

A bill for granting to George Wall, junior, the exclusive right of making and vending, a certain mathematical instrument invented by him, for 21 years, was read a third time, debated by paragraphs, and ordered to be engrossed.

A bill to confirm and amend the charter of incorporation of the Swedish Lutheran church of Wiscacoa, Kingsessing and Upper Merion, called Gloria Dei, Saint James, and Christ church, was read a third time, debated by paragraphs, and ordered to be engrossed.

The house adjourned, to meet to-morrow morning at half past nine o'clock.

FRIDAY, September 7, 1787. A. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

A petition was presented from 62 inhabitants of Washington county, praying that Chartres creek might be declared a public road.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from Lewis Castleman, aged 109 years, was presented, in which he stated that he had been defrauded of a plantation by George Wood, who had imposed a conveyance instead of a power of attorney upon him, and prayed the House to interpose for his relief.

Ordered to lie on the table.

The bill for appointing trustees to dispose of certain lands belonging to the Episcopal church of Philadelphia, was taken up for a third reading, when a petition from the heirs at law of the late Doctor Kearsley, stating a claim to the premises, being likewise read, the further consideration of the bill was postponed upon motion of Mr. D. Clymer.

The bill for the future endowment of the Pittsburgh Academy was taken up for a third reading on the motion of Mr. Brackenridge. Some difference of opinion arose as to the quantum of unappropriated land which should be given to the academy, and it was successively moved to make it 10,000, 5,000 and 2,000 acres. In favour of the greatest quantity, it was argued that the object of this donation was noble, and interesting, and ought not to be affected by any new and parsimonious disposition on the part of the state. The grants to the institutions of Lancaster and Carlisle, and the Episcopal academy in this city, seem indeed to have marked the extent to which the public favour ought to be carried; no reason can be fairly assigned, why it should be diminished on this occasion, unless it is proved that the state has so little land left to bestow, that she should in prudence circumscribe her bounty----or that the land itself has so increased in value, that 2,000 acres proposed to be now granted to Pittsburgh are equal in worth to the 10,000 formerly granted to Lancaster and Carlisle. The truth is that the public stock of unappropriated territory is still considerably more than adequate to the calls upon it; and we may justly suppose, that the warrants executed in favour of earlier applicants have been so judiciously located, that the lands which they have left to the choice of future grantees must be inferior in quality and less eligible in situation.

If arguments to lead this house into a preference of any district could with propriety be introduced, the circumstances and prospects of Pittsburgh would afford an ample field. Remote from every seminary of learning, and not only separated by the distance, but by the badness of the roads, from the more refined parts of the state, that town has a peculiar claim for encouragement and support in all her efforts to cultivate the sciences, and to reap the fruit of knowledge from her own soil. As the center of a vast country, communicating with other sovereignties, she must one day hold an important station in the commonwealth, and too much cannot be done by means of education to secure her allegiance in every possible contingency. The question being put, it was resolved that 5,000 acres should be inserted in the bill, which was afterwards ordered to be engrossed.

The bill for empowering Peter le Gaux to erect a private ferry on the Schuylkill was read a third time, and ordered to be engrossed.

The House adjourned till to-morrow morning at half past nine o'clock.

[To be continued.]

STERLING & NORCROSS,

MERCHANTS, IN BURLINGTON,

Having this day, by mutual consent, dissolved their Partnership in Trade,

REQUEST all persons indebted to them, especially those of a long standing, on bond, bill, note or book account, to call and settle their respective ballances, to prevent trouble. And every person having any just demands against them, are desired to bring in their accounts for liquidatiop and payment, to

Sept. 4, 1787. §4w JAMES STERLING.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS broke open last night, the house of Peter Knight, and robbed of the sundry articles underneath mentioned:

1 Bag containing about 90 French Crowns.
1 Ditto ditto 90 Spanish milled Dollars.

1 China faced silver watch, with a steel chain, and a silver seal representing Noah's ark, with a dove holding an olive branch in its mouth.

A large double fold fattin pocket book, in which were a large number of funded and unfunded certificates, &c. viz.

The following NEW LOAN CERTIFICATES, two years interest paid on each,

No. 11271	Sheets, -	£	69 5	0
10717	Reed and Forde, for		176 7	6
10384	Ditto,		157 3	2
10634	Abraham Sheridan,		81 15	1
10551	Isaac Melcher, Esquire,		82 4	2
9696	Samuel Hays,		116 5	0
266	James M'Crea,		338 13	0
265	Ditto,		63 15	0
262	Ditto,		283 2	6
536	Peter Knight,		26 5	0
335	Ditto,		217 9	2
334	Ditto,		375 0	0
333	Ditto,		150 0	0
332	Ditto,		112 10	0
30	Ditto,		150 0	0
20	Ditto,		187 10	0
27	Ditto,		225 0	0
1485	Ditto,		1208 5	4
5486	Ditto,		24 10	0
9542	Nicholas Knight,		30 16	8
331	Peter Knight,		1500 0	0
		£	5375 6	7

2 Funded Jersey certificates, one endorsed with interest paid for two years, the other one year, about 1468 Dollars.

1 Of Nourse's unfunded certificates to Peter Knight, 1468 Dollars. 1 Ditto, about 800 Dollars.

Facilities to the amount of about 280 Dollars.

A red Morocco calendar (Gaine's) for 1775.

A mortgage and judgment bond from Richard Mason to Peter Knight, dated 1784, for 5500 Pounds.

A number of valuable papers, in which were a state of transactions between George Ingraham and Peter Knight.

A number of loose papers taken out of the pidgeon holes of the desk, in which were blank checks, &c.

A black fattin cloak lined with black tammy, supposed to be taken to wrap the papers in.

A reward of Fifty Dollars will be paid for the cash, and Fifty Dollars for the papers, or in proportion for the property recovered, and no questions asked.

Philad. Sept. 6, 1787. PETER KNIGHT.

TO BE SOLD,

By the subscribers, executors of the last will and testament of David Schaffer, senior, deceased,

A Certain Plantation and tract of land in Bensalem township, Bucks county, bordering on the river Delaware, about 14 miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing 160 acres of land, late the property of Joseph Galloway, and now in the tenure of David Germon. There is a good Frame Dwelling-house erected on the premises, with a well of water near the door. About 40 or 50 acres are already cleared and in good fence, a considerable proportion whereof is meadow ground, and more may be made at a moderate expence, so as to render it convenient for a grazier. The remainder is woodland, a part of which has excellent timber. There is also a valuable fishery belonging to the same. For further particulars apply to David Germon, on the premises, to the Widow Schaffer, or John Schaffer, in the city of Philadelphia. An indisputable title will be given, and the terms made easy by the subscribers,

CATHARINE SCHAFFER, Executrix,
3m CHRISTOPHER KUCHER, } Executors.
FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, }

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On the premises, on Thursday, the 27th inst. at 12 o'clock,

ONE hundred acres of that valuable plantation where William Miller, deceased, did live, situate in Warminster township, Bucks county, near the nineteen mile stone, leading from Philadelphia to Corryell's ferry. Any gentleman that would choose to follow public business, as the York road runs nearly through the centre of the land, it might be divided into two lots, with good proportion of woodland and meadow; the plow land is of a good quality; there is a good spring of running water on each side of the York road. For further particulars enquire of the owner, on the premises.

¶ ROBERT MILLER.

TO BE LET,

THAT neat Stone HOUSE, situate on the west-side of Schuylkill, adjoining the Middle-ferry; 9 acres of upland belongs to the house, of which one acre is an excellent garden, well fenced in and stocked with a variety of fruit trees, strawberries and other valuable plants; there are about seven acres of marsh between the upland and Schuylkill, that affords good pasture. The house is a Licensed Tavern, with a well of excellent water near the door, and a stable that will hold several horses. The situation is convenient for a tavern or store, and suitable for both businesses. For terms, apply to WILLIAM BISPHAM, on the premises. Sept. 11, 1787.

CAME to the plantation of John Hannis, deceased, in Passyunk township, on the banks of Schuylkill, on the 25th of August, a small red COW, with a piece off one of her ears. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, §

PHILADELPHIA, *September 12.*

The former diſtinction of the citizens of America (ſays a Correſpondent) into whigs and tories, ſhould be loſt in the more important diſtinction of *fœderal* and *antifœderal* men. The former are the friends of liberty and independence---the latter are the enemies of liberty, and the ſecret abettors of the intereſts of Great-Britain.

Should the fœderal government be *rejected* (AWFUL WORDS) another correſpondent has favored us with the following paragraphs, to be publiſhed in our paper in the month of June, 1789.——

On the 30th ult. his Exccellency David Shays, Eſquire, took poſſeſſion of the government of Maſſachuſetts. The execution of ---- -------, Eſquire, the late tyrannical governor, was to take place the next day.

Accounts from New-Jerſey grow every day more alarming. The people have grown deſperate from the oppreſſions of their new maſters, and have ſecretly, it is ſaid, diſpatched a meſſenger to the Court of Great-Britain, praying to be taken again under the protection of the Britiſh Crown.

We hear from Richmond, that the new ſtate-houſe lately erected there was burnt by a mob from Berkeley county, on account of the Aſſembly refuſing to emit paper money. From the number and daring ſpirit of the mob, government have judged it moſt prudent not to meddle with them.

Yeſterday 300 ſhip-carpenters embarked from this city for Nova-Scotia, to be employed in his Britannic Majeſty's ſhip-yards at Halifax.

We hear from Cumberland, Franklin and Bedford counties, in this ſtate, that immenſe quantities of wheat are rotting in ſtacks and barns, owing to the demand for that article having ceaſed, in conſequence of our ſhips being ſhut out of all the ports of Europe and the Weſt-Indies.

We hear that 300 families left Cheſter county laſt week, to ſettle at Kentucke. Their farms were expoſed to ſale before they ſat off, but many of them could not be raiſed to the value of the taxes that were due on them.

On Saturday laſt were interred, from the Bettering-houſe, the remains of Mrs. Mary ———. This venerable lady was once in eaſy circumſtances, but having ſold property to the amount of 5000l. and lodged it in the funds, which, from the convulſions and diſtractions of our country, have unfortunately become inſolvent, ſhe was obliged to retire to the City Poor-houſe. Her certificates were ſold on the Monday following her interment, but did not bring as much caſh as paid for her winding ſheet.

By a veſſel juſt arrived from L'Orient we learn, that the partition treaty between Great-Britain and the Emperor of Morocco was ſigned on the 25th of April laſt, at London. The Emperor is to have poſſeſſion of all the ſtates to the ſouthward of Pennſylvania, and Great-Britain is to poſſeſs all the ſtates to the eaſtward and northward of Pennſylvania, incluſive of this middle ſtate. Private letters from London add, that Silas Dean, Eſq; is to be appointed Governor of Connecticut, and Joſeph Galloway, Eſq; is to be appointed Governor of Pennſylvania. The government of Rhode-Iſland was offered to Brigadier-General Arnold, who refuſed to accept of it, urging, as the reaſon of his refuſal, that he was afraid of being corrupted by living in ſuch a neſt of ſpeculators and traitors.——

But, adds our correſpondent, ſhould the fœderal government be *adopted*, the following paragraphs will probably have a place in our paper in the ſame month, viz. in June, 1789:——

Yeſterday arrived in this city his Excellency the Earl of Surry, from the Court of Great-Britain, as Envoy Extraordinary to the United States. He was received by the principal Secretary of State, and introduced to the Preſident-General, at the fœderal State-houſe, who received him with great marks of politeneſs. His Lordſhip's errand to America is, to negociate a commercial treaty with the United States. The foundation of this treaty is, that all Britiſh ports are to be opened to American veſſels, duty free, and a propoſal to build 200 ſhips every year in the ports of Boſton, New-York, Philadelphia and Charleſton.

Laſt evening arrived at Billingſport the ſhip Van Berkel, Nicholas Van Vleck, maſter, from Amſterdam, with 100 reputable families on board, who have fled from the commotions which now diſtract their unhappy country. It is ſaid they have brought caſh with them to the amount of 45000l. ſterling, to be laid out in purchaſing cultivated farms in this and the neighbouring ſtates.

We learn from Cumberland county, in this ſtate, that land in the neighbourhood of Carliſle, which ſold in the year 1787 for only 5l. has lately been ſold for 10l. per acre, at public vendue. This ſudden riſe in the value of eſtates is aſcribed to the new mode of taxation adopted by the fœderal government, as well as to the ſtability of this government.

Such are the improvements in the roads in this ſtate ſince the eſtabliſhment of the fœderal government, that ſeveral loaded waggons arrived in this city in two days from the town of Lancaſter.

By a gentleman juſt arrived from Tioga we learn, that the inſurgents in that place were ſurprized and taken by a party of the new fœderal militia, and that their leaders are on their way to Wyoming, to be tried for their lives.

It appears from the Cuſtom-Houſe books of this city, that the exports from this ſtate were nearly double laſt year, of the exports of the year 1786.

In the courſe of the preſent year, it appears that there have arrived in this ſtate 18,923 ſouls, from different parts of Europe.

Several foreigners, who attended the debates in the fœderal Aſſembly and Senate laſt Wedneſday, declare, that they never ſaw half ſo much decorum, nor heard more noble ſpecimens of eloquence in the Britiſh Houſe of Lords and Commons, than they ſaw and heard in our illuſtrious republican Aſſemblies.

We hear from Fort Pitt, that ſince the navigation of the Miſſiſippi has been confirmed to the United States by the Court of Spain, the price of wheat has riſen from 4*ſ.* to 7*ſ* 6 per buſhel in all the counties to the weſtward of the Alleghaney Mountain.

In conſequence of the new and ſucceſsful modes of taxation adopted by the United States, public ſecurities of all kinds have riſen to par with ſpecie, to the great joy of widows, orphans, and all others who truſted their property in the funds of their country.

We hear that the Honorable Thomas ———, Eſq; is appointed to deliver the anniverſary Oration, in September next, in honor of the birth-day of our preſent free and glorious fœderal conſtitution—a day that cannot fail of being equally dear to all Americans with the 4th of July, 1776—for while this day gave us *liberty*, the 15th of September, 1787, gave us, under the ſmiles of a benignant Providence, a *Government*, which alone could have rendered that liberty *ſafe* and *perpetual*.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Amſterdam, to his correſpondent in this city, dated June 8, 1787.

"Our ſituation is deplorable; we are engaged in a civil war, and the Lord knows what will become of us. Several battles have already been fought, in which our burghers gained victory; but the blood of the burghers loſt on theſe occaſions cannot be forgiven. Plundering and uproars are all over the ſeven provinces. Laſt week the troubles began here, and in two nights about forty houſes have been plundered or ruined, and among theſe are two Burgomaſters houſes; it was a dreadful ſight to behold; had you been here, it would have broke your heart to ſee fine furniture thrown out of the windows, broke into a thouſand pieces and caſt into the canals. I have ſeen ſeveral of the houſes plundered, and was there from firſt to laſt; but I can aſſure you, I ſhould not like to ſee ſuch another ſcene; it is worſe than ſeeing houſes on fire. Laſt Saturday one of the mob was hanged, and fifty more are in gaol; ſome will meet the ſame fate. Matters are now come to ſuch a criſis, that they cannot be ſettled otherwiſe than by the ſword; and by what appears, our union will be broke, and the provinces of Holland, with two or three more, will become a ſeparate ſtate, fighting againſt the others as long as poſſible."

A few days ago the treaſurer of Fayette county, in this ſtate, obtained from the ſtate treaſurer a receipt in full for the quota of his county, of the funding taxes, up to the firſt of July laſt. How wiſely do the officers of this new county, which is ſituated beyond the Alleghany mountain, exert themſelves to prevent the accumulation of uncollected taxes upon the inhabitants; an evil which has ſo greatly diſtreſſed the interior diſtricts of the ſtate, and forced multitudes to remove away, from the falſe indulgence of tardy collectors. Theſe emigrants might have anſwered the public calls on them as they became due, but had no proſpect of being able to diſcharge the arrears of years.

A gentleman in this city has received accounts from France, that the cabinets of Verſailles and London had mutually agreed not to interfere in the Dutch conteſts. This arrangement, withdrawing a friend from either party, leaves the patriots and Stadtholderians upon equal terms, and ſecures the bleſſings of peace to the nations who have wiſely adopted it.

Extract of a letter from Boſton, September 1.

"On Saturday laſt arrived here Captain Thomas Newall, and the crew of the ſhip Active, which ſailed from Savannah, in Georgia, bound to Europe, on the 7th of Auguſt ult. and on the 17th, in lat. 40. long. 64. about 100 leagues from Nantucket, foundered in a heavy gale of wind, in the Gulph ſtream. On the ſhip's going down, the Captain and crew took to their boats, in which they continued five days---when after ſuffering 18 hours in a hard gale of wind, attended with rain, and in a moment too when deſtruction appeared to them inevitable, they providentially fell in with a fiſhing veſſel, off the ſouth eaſt part of George's Bank, which took them up."

We have a report from New-York, that attempts have been made to ſet the city on fire in ſeveral places at once---but they were happily fruſtrated by the moſt accidental and ſeaſonable diſcoveries. A reward of 400l. is offered by government for apprehending the incendiaries, who are ſuppoſed to be either the vagabond free negroes from other ſtates, or ſome of the piratical refugees from Nova-Scotia.

We are informed that laſt week a moſt horrid murder, burglary and rape was committed at the houſe of an elderly widow in Eveſham, New-Jerſey, by four execrable villains, who, it is ſaid, have ſince been taken, and we hope will be brought to ſpeedy juſtice, and exemplary puniſhment.

SOCIETY *for the* ENCOURAGEMENT *of* MANUFACTURES *and the* USEFUL ARTS.

At a meeting of the Officers of "The Pennſylvania Society for the Encouragement of Manufactures and the Uſeful Arts.

Preſent.

T. Mifflin, Preſident, J. Nixon, Treaſurer,
S. Miles, Vice-Preſident, G. Fox, Secretary.

MANAGERS.

Benjamin Ruſh,	Philip Wager,	W. Robinſon, jun.
John Wilcocks	Frederick Kuhl,	Mordecai Lewis,
John Kaighn,	John Wharton,	William Rawle.
Robert Hare,		

The return of an election, held agreeably to the conſtitution of the Society, was read, by which it appeared that the following gentlemen were duly elected, viz.

Preſident---Thomas Mifflin.

Vice-Preſidents---David Rittenhouſe, Samuel Miles, Henry Drinker, Samuel Powell.

Treaſurer---John Nixon.

Secretaries---William Barton, George Fox.

Managers---William Rawle, Benjamin Ruſh, Frederick Kuhl, William Bingham, Tench Coxe, John Wharton, Robert Hare, John Wilcocks, Mordecai Lewis, Philip Wager, John Kaighn, William Robinſon, junior.

The conſtitution of the Society, as agreed upon at a general meeting at the Univerſity, being read, the board appointed the monthly meetings of the officers to be held on the 1ſt Wedneſday of every month, at 6 o'clock, P. M. the chair to be taken at half paſt ſix.

On motion reſolved, That Col. Miles and Mr. Kuhl be a committee to provide a proper place for holding the monthly meetings, and that they report their proceedings at the next meeting.

On motion reſolved, That every member of this board who ſhall abſent himſelf from the ſtated meetings, ſhall be fined one ſhilling and ſix-pence---no excuſe to be admitted.

On motion reſolved, That Meſſrs. Robinſon, Rawle and Hare, be a committee of correſpondence, with inſtructions to write to ſuch perſons in the ſeveral ſtates as have it in their power to forward the views of this inſtitution---to tranſmit copies of the conſtitution and addreſs to their correſpondents, and to requeſt mutual communications.

On motion reſolved, That Mr. Kaighn, Col. Miles, Mr. Bingham, Mr. Coxe and Mr. Wharton, be a committee to enquire what articles of American manufacture may require the aid of premiums---what thoſe premiums ſhould be, as alſo to obtain every neceſſary information in their power reſpecting manufactures in general.

On motion reſolved, That the Secretary be directed to requeſt, by advertiſement, thoſe gentlemen who were appointed to receive ſubſcriptions, to collect the money ſubſcribed, and to pay what money they may have received into the hands of the Treaſurer.

On motion reſolved, That the minutes of the preſent meeting, ſigned by the Secretary, be publiſhed.

The board then adjourned, to meet in the Aſſembly-room, at the State-houſe, on Thurſday next, at 6 o'clock, P. M.

GEORGE FOX, Secretary.

The comet, ſays a correſpondent, which the European aſtronomers have declared will be viſible to the inhabitants of this globe in the preſent year, made its appearance in 1532 and in 1661, its period being 129 years, will in all probability be ſeen again either near the cloſe of the year 1789, or in the beginning of the year 1790, and not before.

IN CONGRESS, New-York, July 14, 1787.

Ordered, That the Board of Treaſury prepare and report to Congreſs, a requiſition on the ſtates, for the ſupplies neceſſary for the current year, including one year's intereſt of the foreign debt, and ſuch parts of the principal as may become due the enſuing year; providing for the payment of one year's intereſt on the domeſtic debt, in a mode moſt convenient to the ſtates, and advantageous to the union.

On Sunday laſt was interred the remains of Miſs MARGARET ROSS, the daughter of Mr. JOHN ROSS, of this city.

The numerous attendants at her funeral, and the ſtrong expreſſions of grief manifeſted on that occaſion, ſtrongly marks the affection of her friends, and the reſpect paid to her virtues.

Burlington, State of New-Jerſey, Sept. 1, 1787.

At a meeting of the Merchants and Traders of the county of Burlington, agreeable to the Circular Invitation, it was unanimouſly

RESOLVED,

I. That we will not do any thing that we conceive will weaken the hands of government.

II. That during the continuance of the Exciſe Law, *as it is now in force* in this ſtate, we will expoſe no article to ſale that is therein mentioned, and that we will take no licence for that purpoſe.

III. That as many of us will attend at the day and place of ſale of ſaid office, as conveniently can, and that our chairman be directed then to publiſh theſe our reſolutions.

IV. That we will join in a firm remonſtrance againſt the injuſtice of the ſaid law, and pray an immediate removal thereof early in the firſt ſeſſion of the next legiſlature.

Signed, by order,

JAMES STERLING, Chairman.

§‖§ The friends to *Equal Liberty*, in the county of Montgomery, are requeſted to meet on MONDAY, the 17th inſt. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the houſe of George Egert, in the townſhip of Whitemarſh, upon buſineſs relative to the enſuing election. Sept. 4, 1787.

‖ The FREEMEN of the county of Cheſter are hereby requeſted to meet at the Court-Houſe in Weſt Cheſter, in ſaid county, on FRIDAY, the fifth of October next, in order to conſult on buſineſs relative to the enſuing Election.

Philadelphia, September 7, 1787.

To the ELECTORS of the city and county of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING had the honor of holding the office of Sheriff theſe two years paſt, which I have endeavoured to diſcharge according to the beſt of my abilities, and ſhall continue ſo to do (if continued therein) I humbly requeſt your votes and intereſt at the enſuing election, which ſhall be gratefully acknowledged by, Gentlemen,

Your obedient humble ſervant,

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the County of CHESTER.

GENTLEMEN,

AFTER my utmoſt exertions to ſerve you as Goaler of the county, and being at a conſiderable expence in removing the priſoners from the goal at Cheſter to the goal at Weſtcheſter, at a very inclement ſeaſon of the year, I was turned out of the goal with not more than two weeks warning, having not the leaſt complaint againſt me, and, I am nearly perſuaded, contrary to the will and wiſhes of moſt of the free electors of ſaid county; and being encouraged by many worthy and reſpectable characters, offer myſelf a candidate for the Sheriff's office at the next general election; and ſhould I be ſo happy as to be higheſt on the return, I truſt I ſhall be enabled to execute the duty of the office with fidelity and integrity; which favour will ever be acknowledged and held in remembrance by, Gentlemen,

Your obedient humble ſervant,

Weſtcheſter, Sept. 10, 1787. THOMAS TAYLOR. †

Fayette county taxes for the year 1787.

A TRANSCRIPT of the returns and aſſeſſment of the lands of non-reſidents in the county of Bedford, agreeably to an act of Aſſembly, paſſed the 11th day of September, 1786, is now publiſhed in No. 334 of the Freeman's Journal, printed by Mr Bailey, Sept. 12. All perſons concerned are hereby required to pay the taxes for the preſent year on their land in ſaid county into the State Treaſury, before the 12th day of November next, when the names of the delinquents will be tranſmitted to the Commiſſioners of the county, that they may proceed to enforce payment as the laws direct.

Sept. 12, 1787. DAVID RITTENHOUSE, State Treaſr.

Cheſter County, Sept. 10, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 4th day of October next, at two o'clock P. M. on the premiſes, in Springfield townſhip, a valuable Plantation, containing 162 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of William Fell, Eliſha Worrell, and others. There is erected on this plantation an excellent two ſtory ſtone meſſuage or tenement, very pleaſantly ſituated, the out-buildings good, and the land in excellent order; taken in execution as the eſtate of James Heacock, and to be ſold by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the meadows of William Craig, on Greenwich iſland, two OXEN; the one a dark red with a white ſpot on his forehead, about 5 years old; the other a ſtag, with ſhort horns, of a dun colour, about 9 years old, and ſuppoſed to weigh about 500 and a half each. Whoever will take up and deliver ſaid cattle to us, the ſubſcribers, ſhall have *Twenty Shillings* reward, or if ſtolen, and the thief brought to juſtice, *Three Pounds*, and all reaſonable charges.

‡

Philadelphia, Auguſt 24. WILLIAM CRAIG, RICHARD PRICE.

WAS delivered at the ſtables of JAMES KEGGAN, oppoſite the State-houſe, ſome time ago, ſince which no owner has applied, a bay MARE, about 15 hands high, has a hog mane inclining to the off ſide, hair long, no marks, a dock'd tail, the hair hanging below the dock above a foot. The owner is deſired to come, pay charges, and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold for the ſame.

Sept. 11, 1787. ¶ JAMES KEGGAN.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away yeſterday from the ſubſcriber, living in Paſſyunk townſhip, a German Servant Girl, named Anna Louiſa Mœller, about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, has a full face, dark complexion, black buſhey hair; ſhe is a ſtrong and thick girl. Had on and took with her, two ſpotted linen ſhort gowns, a calico petticoat, alſo a red camblet and white dimity petticoat, with calico borders, three caps, a red and white coloured cotton handkerchief, a check apron, two pair of old white cotton ſtockings, and a pair of new leather ſhoes, with carved braſs buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant girl, and ſecures her, ſo that her maſter may have her again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

Auguſt 29, 1787. CHRISTIAN YOUNG.

All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry her off. ¶

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED away, on the 19th of Auguſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Moreland townſhip, near the Crooked Billet, a light brown MARE, five years old, about 15 hands high, a natural trotter, ſhod before, her mane has been cut, and ſtands up in a comb, the other part hangs over to the off ſide, has a long ſwitch tail. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and delivers her to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ ABEL MARPLE.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable Thomas M'Kean, Eſquire, Doctor of Laws, Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennſylvania, and of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, in and for the ſaid ſtate; the Honorable William Auguſtus Atlee, Eſquire, and the Honorable George Bryan, Eſquire, Juſtices of the ſaid Courts, have iſſued their precept, bearing date the ſecond day of Auguſt (inſtant) to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, at the State-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday, the ſeventeenth day of September next:

NOTICE is hereby given to all Juſtices of the Peace, the Coroners, Eſcheator and Conſtables, within the ſaid city and county, that they be then and there in their own perſons, and with their rolls, records, indictments, and other remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their office, in that behalf, appertain to be done: alſo all they who will proſecute againſt the priſoners that are or then ſhall be in the gaol of the ſaid city and county, are to be then and there, to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt.

Dated at Philadelphia, the third day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven, and in the twelfth year of American Independence.

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH!

AGREEABLY to a Reſolution of the Society for alleviating the Miſeries of Public Priſons, paſſed on Monday evening, the 13th inſtant, Notice is hereby given, that Mr. JOHN OLDDEN is duly appointed Secretary to the Acting Committee of the ſaid Society; ſo that all perſons who may conceive themſelves entitled to benefit from the humane deſigns of this inſtitution may direct their applications to him, in Second, near Market-ſtreet, where the ſame will be received and laid before the Acting Committee, at their next meeting, who will take ſuch order therein as may be proper and neceſſary. J. SWANWICK, Secretary to the Society.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away laſt evening an indented German ſervant, named *John Chriſtian Hubner*, a baker by trade, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, an active good looking fellow, fair complexion, and light ſandy hair, but having lately been ſick looks pale and of thin viſage. He had on, and took with him an old round hat, a ſurtout-coat of dark brown coating, an olive coloured fuſtian-coatee, veſt and breeches, with figured metal buttons on them, ſhort ſpotted veſt, white dimity ditto, two white Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirts, one pair of new and one pair of old ſhoes, buckles not particularly known. He carries his cloaths in a bag made of Engliſh twilled bagging, and marked in large black letters N. L. He ſpeaks tolerable good Engliſh and writes well in German, is a civil well behaved fellow, not by any means fond of drink to exceſs; but is averſe to ſervitude, and ready to embrace any ſcheme for obtaining his liberty, expecting to fix himſelf at ſome employment in a remote neighbourhood of Germans in this ſtate, or perhaps in New-York government. The above reward will be paid to any perſon, who will deliver the ſaid ſervant to the ſubſcriber in Philadelphia, with reaſonable charges, or ſecure him in any goal. NATHANIEL LEWIS.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 22, 1787.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT old frequented TAVERN (the ſign of the White Buck) and lots of ground, ſituate in Callowhill-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, containing in front, on Ann-ſtreet, 80 feet, and in depth, on Callowhill-ſtreet aforeſaid, 88 feet, having thereon erected good ſtables, a large yard, with ſheds, a high fence round the yard, other out-houſes, and a pump of excellent water. It is a good ſtand for a ſtore and tavern, being near the New-Market. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes, who will make the payments eaſy.

¶ ADAM YOHE.

Eaſton, Northampton county, Auguſt 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, at the Court-Houſe, in the town of Eaſton, on Tueſday, the 18th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a certain Tract of Land, ſituate in Mount-Bethel townſhip, bounded by lands of Philip Sheeck, Nicholas Fell, James Bowman, and vacant land, containing 300 acres, more or leſs; late the property of Joſeph Stackhouſe. Seized and taken in Execution, and to be ſold, by

¶ PETER EALER, Sheriff.

TO BE RENTED,

And entered upon the firſt day of October next,

THAT noted and elegant TAVERN and STABLES, the INDIAN QUEEN, in Fourth between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, Philadelphia, now in the tenure of Mr. James Thompſon. For terms apply to ROBERT M'GEE, on the north ſide of Arch near Sixth-ſtreet.

N. B. A convenient Stable and Coach Houſe to be LET. Enquire as above. §

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS a certain ELIZABETH NEVILL hath, by an advertiſement directed to the public, publiſhed in the Pennſylvania Gazette of the 11th inſtant, charged the ſubſcriber with counterfeiting a medicine made and prepared by her, "called by the name of *Dr. Weed's Syrup for the Flux*, and has vended the ſaid counterfeit compound as the genuine medicine, and thereby impoſed on the public and may poſſibly have injured many, and is guilty of the baſe act of forgery." Therefore, in juſtice to my character I do hereby inform the public, that I never vended any other Syrup for Weed's Syrup but what was actually bought of her, which I can fully prove; and in order to convince the world of my innocence and wipe off the ſtain ſuch a publication might otherwiſe have, I have brought an action at law againſt Thomas Nevill and Elizabeth his wife, for the ſaid falſe and ſcandalous publication.

Burlington, July 27, 1787. †8w JAMES CRAFT.

Muſtard & Chocolate Manufactory.

M. NORTON, and Co.

CONTINUE to manufacture Muſtard and Chocolate, as formerly done by the late W. Norton and Co. and have for ſale, at their ſtore, on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, about half way between Front and Second-ſtreets; where is wanted a quantity of good Muſtard Seed, for which they give Thirty-two Shillings per Buſhel, and in proportion for ſmaller quantities, hope it may claim the attention of thoſe who have it in their power and wiſh to promote American manufactories, to cultivate a ſmall part of their ground for this ſeed, which ſown in the fall on land of a proper tilth, probably would be an advantageous crop, and, where it grows ſpontaneouſly, the price alone may be a ſufficient inducement to gather it in ſeaſon. e w 3 m.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA,

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by your ſuffrages at the laſt Election, in placing me on the return with the preſent Sheriff; a continuance of your favours at the enſuing Election will be gratefully acknowledged, by Your obliged Friend, and Humble Servant,

Philadelphia, Aug. 7, 1787. JAMES ASH.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

MY warmeſt Thanks are due to you for the Honor you have done me, by chooſing me one of your Repreſentatives in the General Aſſembly theſe three Years paſt; permit me now earneſtly to ſolicit the Favor of your Votes and Intereſt at the enſuing Election, to place me on the Return, with the preſent Sheriff, for that Office, at the Expiration of his Time. Which Favor will be held in grateful Remembrance by, Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient and moſt humble Servant,

WILLIAM WILL.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my thanks for former favors, and ſolicit a continuance thereof at the enſuing election, for the Coroner's office, which will lay an additional obligation on, and be gratefully acknowledged by the public's friend and humble ſervant,

Auguſt 25, 1787. JOHN LEACOCK, Coroner.

New-Jerſey, Gloucester county, Auguſt 13, 1787.

BY virtue of ſeveral writs of Execution to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the third day of October next, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Hannah Matlack, in the town of Woodberry, in the county aforeſaid, one moiety or half part of a ſaw-mill, and tract of pine land and cedar ſwamp, containing ſix thouſand acres, more or leſs, with other improvements thereon. One other tract of good arable land, containing five hundred acres, more or leſs, whereon are two dwelling-houſes, two barns, with ſtabling, a ſaw-mill and griſt-mill, and other valuable improvements; the whole ſituate, lying and being in Tuckehoe, in the townſhip of Great-Egg-Harbour, in ſaid county. Late the property of William Smith and Jeremiah Smith, ſeized in execution, by JOSEPH BLACKWOOD, Sheriff.

Newtown, Auguſt 24, 1787.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Bucks, founded on a domeſtic attachment, to us directed, will be expoſed to ſale, at the premiſes, on the firſt day of October next, at ten o'clock, the life eſtate of Gabriel Vanſant in and to a certain meſſuage and plantation, ſituate in Middletown townſhip, county aforeſaid, well improved, containing about 130 acres of land; when and where attendance will be given, and the terms of ſale made known by the ſubſcribers.

RICHARD STILWELL,)
SAMUEL YARDLEY,) Auditors.
¶ THOMAS YARDLEY, jun.)

Montgomery County, Auguſt 14, 1787.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale on the premiſes, on the 13th day of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage and Plantation or tract of Land, containing 125 acres, ſituate lying and being in New Providence townſhip, bounded by lands of Melchor Raſer, John Koplin and others; likewiſe will be ſold the ſame day, a Waggon and Horſes, Wheat and Rye in the ſtraw, Hay in the barn, and a ſet of Smith's tools, &c. Late he property of Thomas Aſhenfetter, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 22, 1787.

WHEREAS *Samuel Caldwell*, ſurviving partner of *Meaſe* and *Caldwell*, has made an aſſignment of his own, as well as all the eſtates, both real and perſonal, of the ſaid partnerſhip, to Robert Millegan, Eſquire, Attorney at Law, and the ſubſcriber, for the uſe of their creditors, all perſons indebted to the ſaid partnerſhip, or to Samuel Caldwell, by bond, note or book debt, are deſired to ſettle their reſpective balances on or before the firſt of October next, otherwiſe ſuits will be commenced againſt them without further notice. Alſo thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid partnerſhip, are requeſted to furniſh their accounts to the ſubſcriber, in Front-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets.

J. MILLER, *Acting Aſſignee to Meaſe and Caldwell.*

ept 10.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, containing near 700 acres, lying on the weſt branch of the Raritan river, about 18 miles from the town of Brunſwick, in New-Jerſey. Any perſon inclining to view theſe lands will apply to Mr. ABRAHAM BARTRON, Tavern-keeper, at the north branch. This land is of ſuch excellent quality and ſo well ſituated, as to need no particular deſcription. For terms, apply to the Printers.

To be RENTED,

And entered on ſome time in October next,

A SMALL Plantation of 30 acres of Land, about 6 whereof are good meadow, with a good two ſtory Stone Houſe and Kitchen, and a good Barn, ſituate on the Old York road, about ſix miles and a half from the city of Philadelphia. For further particulars enquire of JACOB BROWN, in Second-ſtreet, or to Dr. GEORGE de BENNEVILLE, living near the premiſes.

N. B. Said place would be a tolerable good ſtand for a ſtore.

Briſtol townſhip, Auguſt 10 1787. ¶

JUST PUBLISHED,

(Price a Quarter of a Dollar)

BY M. CAREY,

IN MARKET-STREET,

The *American Muſeum,*

For AUGUST, 1787.

Being No. II. of the Second Volume.

CONTAINING,

1. ESSAY on the conſequences of emitting paper money; on the neceſſity and advantages of encouraging American manufactures; on the beneficial effects of an alteration of the preſent mode of taxation, &c. &c. in a ſeries of letters.

Letter I. On the preſent ſcarcity of money; on paper emiſſions; Law's ſchemes in France.

Letter II. On paper money; conſequences of debaſing the coin of a nation; imports of Pennſylvania; ditto and exports of North-Carolina; cauſes of the ſcarcity of money; ruinous effects of importing ſuch immenſe quantities of luxuries as are introduced into America; injuſtice of tender laws.

Letter III. On frugality and induſtry---in old nations, it is wiſe to encourage luxury in dreſs.

Letter IV. Further remarks on tender laws; neceſſity of encouraging American manufactures; advantages of a national dreſs; abſurdity of ſervilely copying the faſhions of Europe; New-England well calculated for manufactures; intereſting ſtatement of the ſum contributed by America to the ſupport of the government of Great-Britain, by conſuming her manufactures.

Letter V. Neceſſity of altering the preſent mode of taxation; hardſhips of the land and capitation tax; an exciſe on luxuries particularly calculated for America.

Letter VI. Further remarks on an exciſe; hardſhips of the preſent ſyſtem of taxation on the inhabitants of the weſtern counties of the ſeveral ſtates; alarming calculation of the ruinous conſequences of employing Britiſh veſſels as the carriers of the produce of this country.

Letter VII. Statement of the labour requiſite to ſupport families in North-Carolina; comparative view of ſome countries in Europe; the preſent ſyſtem of Great-Britain, however diſtreſſing it may now prove, is likely to be attended with beneficial conſequences to America.

[This invaluable eſſay, through every page of which are viſible the pureſt patriotiſm and exalted philanthropy, is given entire.]

2. Oration delivered on the 4th of July, 1787, by Joel Barlow.-----Sold for one ſhilling.

3. Enquiry into the effects of public puniſhments upon criminals and ſociety. By Benjamin Ruſh, M. D.---- Sold for 6d.

4. Account of a deputation from Congreſs to the Aſſembly of New-Jerſey.

5. Conſtitution of the Humane Society of Philadelphia.

6. Directions for recovering perſons who are ſuppoſed to be dead from drowning---from drinking cold water in warm weather---from noxious vapours---from ſuffocation by the fumes of burning charcoal---from the exceſſive heat of the ſun---from exceſſive cold, &c.

7. Patriotic and œconomical aſſociation of the ladies of Hartford.

8. Heads of the aſſociation of the ladies of Halifax town, North-Carolina.

9. Aſſociation entered into by the late governor, lieutenant-governor, &c. &c. of Maſſachuſetts.

10. Reſolutions of the patriotic ſociety of Richmond.

11. Reſolutions entered into by a number of inhabitants of Germantown.

12. Plan of the Pennſylvania ſociety for the encouragement of manufactures and the uſeful arts.

13. Thoughts on ex poſt facto laws.

14. On the preſent ſtate of affairs.

15. Blackbeard's ſcheme for the aggrandizement of R****-I*****.

16. Addreſs of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Convention of the ſtate of New-York, to the Right Reverend Samuel Provoſt, D. D. on his return from England.

17. Biſhop Provoſt's anſwer to the above addreſs.

18. Complaining regulated.

19. Letter relative to the Heſſian Fly, from Mr. Decius Wadſworth to Col. Jeremiah Wadſworth.

20. On the advantages of ſalt in agriculture.

21. On the benefit of reaping wheat early.

22. On the management of lambs.

23. On the culture of tea in America.

24. A mode of preſerving peach trees from being injured by a ſpecies of worm that has for ſeveral years deſtroyed many of them.

25. Compoſition for colouring and preſerving gates, pales, barns, &c.

26. Method of raiſing calves without milk. By William Budd. For this plan a good medal was preſented to Mr. Budd, by the ſociety for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce.

27. Efficacy of blackberry jelly. Receipt for making it.

28. Extraordinary cure.

29. Advice of a late eminent phyſician to his patients in putreſcent diſorders.

30. Scale of ages of the animal creation.

31. Curious remarks on the diſeaſes to which mankind are ſubject.

32. Cure for hard times.

33. Diſagreeable portrait.

34. Reſolutions of Congreſs for the eſtabliſhment of a new money of account for the United States.

35. Ordinance of Congreſs for the eſtabliſhment of the mint of the United States.

36. Remarks on the reſolve of Congreſs, fixing a new money of account.

37. Ordinance of Congreſs for the government of the northern territory.

38. Treaty of peace between the United States of America and the Emperor of Morocco.

39. Anecdote of a New-Jerſey dwarf.

40. --------- of one of General Shepherd's officers.

41. --------- of a member of the General Court of Maſſachuſetts.

42. --------- of General Lee.

Poetry.

43. Unanimity recommended to the Americans---a fable.

44. Song for the anniverſary of the Declaration of Independence.

45. Verſes on General Waſhington's arrival in Philadelphia. By Philip Freneau.

46. Verſes written at ſea, in a heavy gale. By ditto.

47. The effects of Place, or the wonders of Office.

48. A penny for your thoughts.

49. Verſes written in a company where detraction engroſſed the converſation.

50. Againſt the news-paper ſlanderers.

51. A night piece at ſea. By Dr. Ladd.

52. Epitaph. By ditto.

53. The dove. By ditto.

54. On a graſshopper.

55. A New-England ball.

56. Verſes to a redbreaſt.

57. The injured huſband's complaint.

58. Seduction---An elegy.

59. The proſtitute---An elegy.

60. Ambition---An Elegy. By John Trumbull, author of M'Fingal.

The ſubſcription for the American Muſeum is 18ſ per annum, for which are given two volumes, each of which will contain 624 pages of letter preſs.

The printer begs leave to obſerve that Mr. Barlow's oration, and the enquiry into the effects of public puniſhments, are ſold, ſeparately, for the ſubſcription price of the preſent number, viz. 1ſ6---yet they form but a very ſmall part of its contents.

*** Such ſubſcribers as have not been ſupplied with No. II. No. III. No. IV. or No. V. of Vol. I. are reſpectfully requeſted to ſend for them.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.